





## Today's Advertisements.

### FOR SALE.

#### THE FINE "SCREW STEEL STEAMER" "SULTAN."

2,135 tons gross, 1,350-32 tons Register (builders' measurement); built in 1893 by Messrs. WOOD, SKINNER & CO., Newcastle, England. The steel used in construction was tested by Lloyd's, and all requirements of that institution at the date of launching were complied with.

The Engines were built by THE NORTH EASTERN MARINE ENGINEERING CO. (LTD.), Wallsend, and are triple expansion. Diameter cylinders 30 in., 34 in. and 56 in., the length of stroke 39 in., the Nominal Horse Power 200. There are two steel boilers carrying 150 lbs. pressure, each boiler having 3 furnaces.

The vessel has a cellular double bottom for water ballast, all fore-and-aft, and is equipped with all the most modern improvements, including combined steam and hand steering apparatus, anti-tilt, and screw gear, all direct steam windlass, &c.

The principal dimensions of the vessel are as follows:—Length 275 ft., beam 37 ft. 6 in., depth (moulded) 20 ft. 8 in. The cubic capacity of hold is 149,250 ft. 3, equivalent to 3,553 tons at 42 cubic feet to the ton. The vessel's consumption of coal is 18 tons per 24 hours, with a speed of 10 knots. Her bunker capacity is 325 tons and water ballast 460 tons.

Her draught, light, is 7 ft. 10 in., and loaded 21 ft., with 3,500 tons on board.

The vessel has been put in a complete state of repair under the supervision of the Bureau Veritas representative, who has recommended the vessel for a class in the First Division 3/3 L.

For further particulars apply to—  
W. H. FORBES,  
Secretary.

TAKU TUG and LIGHTER CO., LTD.  
Calendar, Tientsin.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEL, GOVAT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND  
AMERICAN PORTS).

THE Steamship

"VERONA,"

Captain S. Barnham, carrying Her Majesty's  
Mails, will be despatched from this for BOM-  
BAY AND STRAITS, &c., on SATURDAY, the  
9th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo  
for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and  
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be  
transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-  
ing direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo  
for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4  
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and  
Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills  
of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to  
H. A. RITCHIE,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1898.

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## Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS.

AERATED WATERS of our manu-  
facture are sold throughout the  
Far East and are invariably pre-  
ferred on account of their excellence.

ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaranteed.  
The best materials only are used.

THE PRICES are only half those  
charged in England.

WATERS MANUFACTURED BY US are  
acknowledged by the leading English  
makers to be equal to those of their  
own production.

SIR EDWARD FRANKLAND, K.C.B.,  
D.C.L., F.R.S., F.C.S., &c. the greatest  
living authority on Water, reports as  
follows on the water as prepared and  
used by us in our manufacture:—

"It possesses an extremely high de-  
gree of organic purity and is  
of most excellent quality for  
"drinking."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1898.

### BIRTH.

At Elliot's Crescent, Robinson Road, Hong-  
kong, on the 23rd June, the wife of C. H. ROGGE,  
of a daughter.

### DEATH.

RO CH. At the Government Civil Hospital,  
on the 23rd June, JOHN CARL LUDWIG ROUGH,  
formerly of the Hongkong Police, and a resident  
of 34 years standing. German papers please  
copy.

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confident that she was not British. This  
rumour, if there be any truth in it, shows  
that attention is being paid to Labuan by  
some foreign Power, and makes it appear  
all the more probable that Labuan would  
be one of the first points attached in the  
event of war.

This being the case, it behoves us to  
impress upon the British Government, and  
more particularly upon the local Naval  
Authorities, the immediate necessity for  
taking steps by means of which the large  
stocks of coal at Labuan and Muara may  
be adequately protected, or at least kept  
out of the hands of foreign Powers. In the  
event of war, the Admiralty has abandon-  
ed the naval manœuvres this year  
owing to the threatening outlook, in order  
that the stocks of coal may not be de-  
pleted, and we therefore say that it will  
be necessary to take steps not only to  
keep up our own stock of coal, but to  
prevent as far as possible other Powers  
from obtaining supplies after the outbreak  
of hostilities.

It would take some time, possibly two  
or three years, to fortify Labuan and  
Muara, and we therefore presume,  
if the Naval Authorities feel that they  
would be unable to spare ships for the  
defence of these two points, that arrange-  
ments have been made, both with Rajah  
Baooz and with the owners of the Labuan  
mines, whereby the coal will be kept out  
of the hands of any hostile force. This  
could easily be done, we believe, as orders  
could be issued for the firing of the coal at  
both Muara and Labuan, either directly  
hostilities commenced, or on the interrup-  
tion of telegraphic communication, or when a  
hostile force was seen to be approach-  
ing. At the same time the mines could  
be flooded, if possible, and the machinery  
disabled, in order to prevent more coal  
being obtained for a considerable period  
after Labuan and Muara had fallen into  
the hands of the enemy. This will doubt-  
less be looked upon as a "Dog in the  
Manger" policy, but nevertheless it is  
a good one, and we presume that the  
Naval Authorities have already arranged  
some similar plan whereby this coal  
can be protected or destroyed as occasion  
demands. At the same time we would  
impress upon the local branch of the Navy  
League the necessity for urging the  
Government to fortify these two points.  
Our coaling stations must be kept out of  
the reach of Russia at all costs, for upon  
their safety depends the very existence of  
the Empire.

## REUTER'S MESSAGES.

### FRANCE.

LONDON, June 23rd.  
President Faure has summoned Mr. Peyral  
to form a Cabinet.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.  
A third expedition for Manila sails from San  
Francisco on the 27th instant. General Meritt  
will probably accompany it.

The American troops have successfully landed  
at Balquie, seventeen miles to the Eastward of  
Santiago de Cuba. The Spaniards offered no  
resistance.

### THE PLAGUE.

During the 24 hours up to noon, 25th June,  
4 new cases and 3 deaths from plague were  
reported, making the total since 1st January  
(176 days) 1,299 cases and 1,144 deaths.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

For stealing a pair of trousers a coolie was to-day  
sent to prison for 14 days.

THE Gymkhana, to have been held to-day has  
been postponed owing to inclement weather.

FOR being unlawfully in possession of 50 bags  
of raw value \$120, two Chinese were to-day  
fined \$10, in default three months' hard labour.

At the Harbour Office to-day three Zanzibar  
Germans and an American negro were sentenced  
to fourteen days' imprisonment for refusing duty  
on board the steamer *Venus*, chartered by the  
O. & O. Company.

A few days ago, says a Bangkok paper, an old  
gaol-bird climbed over the wall surrounding the  
Wat Poh grounds and stole the head of one of  
the statues. The head was composed of zinc  
and lead, and was destined to go into the all-  
receiving pawnshop. Somebody saw him, how-  
ever, and the thief was arrested before he got to  
the friendly receiver.

It is officially reported in native circles that two  
foreign steamers, one of them a war-steam  
whose nationality was not ascertained, came to  
an anchor for several days lately in Santa Bay,  
and having taken a complete survey of the  
harbour, and made exhaustive soundings,  
steamed away again without holding any com-  
munication with the shore.

In the Supreme Court, to-day before the Chief  
Justice and the Poline Judge an appeal was  
made against the judgment given for the defend-  
ant in the case of Kwan Yu Yee Hop Koo v.  
Po Fung for \$130 for fifty bags of flour. The  
complainant had served notice of appeal on  
defendant and when the case came before the  
Court to-day it was decided that the matter  
should come up for hearing on July 4th at 10.30  
a.m.

It seems that at Manila, the electric lamps on  
the sea-front have been extinguished, to prevent  
the Americans from seeing too much. Follow-  
ing that, the Americans sent a vessel near shore  
nightly to sweep the sea-front, with the vessel's  
search light. This, at first, annoyed the Spaniards  
a good deal; but rising to the situation, crowds  
began to gather nightly to enjoy the show. Then  
the Americans thought they were, perhaps, put-  
ting themselves to needless trouble; and the  
search light exhibitions were stopped.

THE Minister, an author, was tried before the  
Imperial Court at Leipzig recently on a charge  
of high treason. He was alleged to have endeav-  
oured to bribe certain officials at Metz to  
furnish him with the local mobilization plans,  
&c., with the view of sending them to Paris.  
The Court found Minister guilty, and sentenced  
him to imprisonment for five years and one  
month, and to ten years' loss of civil rights and  
police supervision.

JOHN SULLIVAN, a sailor, charged with being a  
rogue and vagabond was to-day sent to the  
House of Detention until such time as the au-  
thorities can send him away. He was engaged  
at the Thames St. ship building works and left  
on account of the engineers' strike. He took a  
ship and deserted here. Capt. Hastings kindly  
wrote to Mr. D. Gillies asking if he could  
employ him at the Docks and was informed  
that there was no opening for him there. There  
was nothing for it but to send the man to goal  
where he will remain until an opening offers to  
get him away from here.

ON May 23rd Sir J. Ferguson asked the Under-  
Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was  
true that the British Government acquiesced in  
the notification to the Consuls at Chifu and  
Tientsin that no Englishman or other foreigner  
would be permitted to land at Tientsin or in the  
Leao-tung; unless without having a passport  
issued by the Russian Consul.—Mr. Curzon:  
No, sir; the statement in question is entirely  
without foundation. On the contrary, we are  
informed by the Russian Government that the  
circular in question respecting the visit of pas-  
ports by the Russian Consuls was issued with-  
out the knowledge of the Imperial Government,  
and that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Peking  
has been told to instruct the Consuls to with-  
draw it.

THE Transvaal Government on May 24th pub-  
lished for general information the text of the  
reply to Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch. The  
reply, which is very long, is to the effect  
that the Transvaal Government cannot recognize  
the existence of British suzerainty since the  
Convention of 1884, but it clearly states that the  
Republic is prepared in every respect to abide  
by the stipulations of that convention. All the  
contentions of Mr. Chamberlain are discussed  
categorically, and the request of the Transvaal  
for arbitration in the Aliens Law is repeated.  
The Government also publishes the original  
draft of the beginning and end of the Conven-  
tion of 1884, pointing out that all references to  
suzerainty were deleted by Lord Derby.—*Times*.

THE recent decision of the French Chamber to  
legalize Greenwich time in France has called  
forth opposition, and the Senate, before ratifying  
it, has invited a scientific light on the matter. M.  
Berthelot has given his opinion in favor of the  
new time as a practical measure. Mr. Janssen  
says it is not necessary to adopt what he calls  
"English time." In practice it will suffice for  
French railways to retard their clocks by four  
minutes. "At the conference of Washington we,  
along with Brazil, rejected Greenwich time. If we  
accept it, it will be necessary to alter the knowl-  
edge of time in our naval charts, and it must also  
be said that we shall wound the sentiment of  
the French mariner. To adopt English time is to  
render obligatory the meridian of Greenwich." M.  
Poincaré has found a solution of the diffi-  
culty. "At bottom," he admitted, "the adoption  
of the meridian of Greenwich wounds the national  
self-love. Eh bien! There is a town in  
France which has the same meridian, namely,  
Argentina. Let the French adopt the meridian  
of Argentina, and everybody will be satisfied,"  
vices unnamed. Finally it was decided to get  
reports from the Geographical and Astronomical  
services of the Académie des Sciences.

THE *Japan Mail* writes:—French and Russian  
feeling on the Hispano-American War and the  
idea of an Anglo-American alliance may be  
gauged by an article in the *Soleil* written by a  
St. Petersburg correspondent. The article con-  
tains a severe attack on England. "It is  
thought here," says the writer, "that the war  
will be very long, as the two Powers are endowed  
with equal energy. It is also thought that it  
will be very ruinous, as the United States and  
Spain, like Russia, have not adhered to the  
suppression of privateering. The Russian  
Government, like that of France, did all it could  
to prevent the struggle. Russian diplomacy  
has given to America counsel of prudence  
and moderation, which have not been followed.  
It is certain that the unanimous pressure  
of Europe would have sufficed to delay the  
conflict, if not to avoid it. But the sud-  
den and unexpected desertion of England has  
paralyzed all our efforts, and it is that which  
gives to the crisis its grave character. It is  
now more than England will, diplomatically at  
least, place herself on the side of the United  
States. The statesmen of the Foreign Office  
are playing a high game at the present moment,  
since their attitude may set Europe on fire. If  
they can preserve their neutrality between the  
two belligerents, the war may still be circum-  
scribed, but, in that case, in a few years' time,  
the United States, victorious and animated by  
the military fever, would very probably  
turn against England and challenge her to  
a duel, in which her power might be wrecked  
for ever. If, on the contrary, the English openly  
supported America, it is certain that Russia,  
France, and the majority of civilized States  
would join Spain. We say the majority of  
States, because nobody can say what Germany  
would do. It is well known at St. Petersburg  
that English diplomacy is making great efforts  
to "exploit" the present state of mind of the  
German Emperor. Russian statesmen are  
absolutely certain that the English Ministry is  
seeking to form a redoubtable coalition in the  
two worlds between England, Germany, and  
America. The peril is real—more real than it  
is believed to be in France. Happily, Russia is  
there to keep an eye on it."

SANITARY Inspector McAllister, charged with  
receiving a bribe of \$10 was to-day brought up  
at the Magistracy and on the application of the  
police the charge was withdrawn and the defend-  
ant dismissed.

ACCORDING to the special correspondent of the  
*Daily Telegraph* in New York: As indicating  
the friendliness of Great Britain and Japan, and  
their desire that the United States should  
participate in affairs in the Far East, it can be  
stated that had the war with Spain not developed  
Wol-hai-wel would have passed into the pos-  
session of the United States instead of Great Britain.  
Soon after Rear-Admiral McKimley reached  
Washington from the Asiatic Squadron he  
conferred with President McKinley and  
Secretary Day with regard to the Eastern  
situation and the policy which this Gov-  
ernment should adopt. He urged that Wol-  
hai-wel should be obtained "on China, which  
would undoubtedly have been willing to cede it  
to a nation with which she is on such strong  
terms of friendship. It is known that Germany's  
object in selling Kiaochow was Wol-hai-wel,  
and Great Britain has checked at her by raising  
her own flag there, but Great Britain and Japan  
both gave this Government an understanding that  
they would be willing that the United States  
should take possession of the place and I have  
no doubt it would have been done had not the  
war with Spain broken out.

Mr. Erich Georg in his Weekly Share report  
dated Saturday, 25th June writes:—Business  
during the week has been unsettled and confined  
to a few stocks. Several foreign settlement sales  
have been effected at rates which are not men-  
tioned below, being, as they are, no criterion of  
the proper market rates. The exchange on  
Shanghai has been advanced, enabling our  
northern friends to unload (1) the colony; the  
rate for telegraphic transfer is 1/2s. 7 1/2d. and  
the three days' sight rate for private parties 1/2s. 7 1/2d.  
to 1/2s. 7 1/2d. Bank Shares.—A very fair business  
has been done in Hongkong and Shanghai at  
192 to 193 per cent. prem. cash and end of the  
month, also from the north at 192 to 193 per  
cent. prem., as well as 193 1/2 per cent. prem.  
for end of the month in Shanghai, the market  
closing steady to firm at 193 1/2 per cent. prem.  
cash. The London rate is 1/4s. 6d. National  
Banks are obtainable at 1/2s. 7 1/2d. Marine  
Insurance Shares.—Unions have dropped to 320  
without finding buyers, while China Traders  
are a little firmer with sales and further small  
buyers at 362. North China, Yangtze and  
Canton have not been mentioned, but a few  
Straits funds buyers at \$10 per share. Fire  
Insurance Shares without sales and unchanged.  
Shipping Shares.—Hongkong, Canton and  
Macao Steamboat Company's shares have been  
negotiated to a fair extent at 35 1/2 cash, at 35 1/2  
for 31st July and 36 for 31st August, closing  
quiet. Indo-China sold at 36 and have further  
sellers. China and Manila have not been dealt  
in, and sellers at 30 rule the market. Some  
Douglases fetched 38, but more shares  
are on offer. China Mutual, as well as  
Star Ferry unchanged. Refineries.—China  
Sugars have been done, most to the north, at  
166 cash, at 171 for 31st August and at 175  
for 30th September, the market closing some-  
what quieter at 165 cash and equivalent rates  
on time. Luxons have sellers at 340. Mining  
Shares.—Purjims sold at 36 for ordinaries and  
31.60 for preference shares, steady; the daily  
papers of 22nd inst. print the mining manager's  
report for May. Charbonnages unchanged.  
New Balmorals sold at 65 and 60 cents for  
ordinaries and at 75 cents for preference shares;  
there are further sellers of ordinary shares, but  
preference shares appear to be in some demand.  
Jelcohs, after sales at 370, can be got at that  
rate. Raubs sold at 37, but a few shares  
are obtainable at 36 1/2; the *Hongkong*  
*Telegraph* of 20th instant, and the *Daily Press*  
of 21st instant print the mining manager's  
report for the five weeks ended 8th instant. A  
dividend of one shilling per share has been  
declared, payable on 2nd August, transfer books  
in Singapore closing from the 17th proximo till  
2nd August, while no transfer of shares from the  
Brisbane Register to the Singapore Branch  
Register will be given effect to from 30th instant  
till 4th August. Oliviers have sellers at 1/4 for  
A's and 3/4 for B's, while nothing has been done  
in Great Eastern and Calcutta shares; to-  
day's *Daily Press* prints a highly interesting  
and favourable report from the Mining Manager  
of the latter Company, dated 30th ultimo.  
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong  
Docks and Wharves and Godowns Company's shares  
are on offer at 25 1/2 per cent. prem. Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's shares  
sold at 61 and 60, closing steady at 61 and 60.  
A few Wanchals sold at 41 1/2. New Amoy Dock  
shares can be placed at 14 1/2. Landis, Hotels,  
and Buildings quiet, with sellers, but a small lot  
of Hongkong Land could be placed at 17 1/2.  
Cotton Mills unchanged and without transactions.  
Miscellaneous.—Green Island sold at 30 to  
31 for old, and 10 1/2 to 12 for new shares,  
closing quiet, with sellers at 31 and 10 1/2  
respectively. Hongkong Royal sold at 16 1/2,  
but shares appear to be offering again at 16 1/2.  
Geo. Fenwick sold in a small way at 32 1/2, but  
could be got now again at 30 1/2. Hongkong  
Electric have been done at 88 and more  
shares are wanted; the report for the year  
ending 30th April last has been issued, and  
shows a further improvement in the Company's  
earnings. After deducting Directors' fees  
(\$3,000) there remains (including \$8,000.00  
brought forward from last account) the sum of  
\$36,124.05 available for appropriation (against  
\$33,190.93 for last book year; including  
\$8,119.23 brought forward from previous year),  
which the directors recommended should be dis-  
posed of as follows: to pay a dividend of 5 per  
cent. (say 50 cents per share on 28,868 fully paid  
up shares, and 40 cents 5/8 shares on 2,135  
shares, each 1/2 paid up) absorbing \$14,886.80; to  
write off Plant Account for depreciation  
\$15,000 (last year \$12,500), off Insurance Account  
\$475.10; and to carry forward the Balance of  
\$5,762.15 to next account.

THE report of the meeting of the Great Boulder  
Mining Co. mentions some astonishing results  
of this phenomenal mine. The first year 1893  
the produce was £107,024, in 1896 it was  
£223,705, and last year £168,844. The com-  
pany started with a working capital of £30,000,  
it crushes 30,000 tons of ore a year, has  
established reserves for years to come, paid 155  
per cent. last year, and is mentioned as "a mere  
scratch on the surface, whose actual wealth is  
yet undreamt of."



## THE WAR.

(Notes from Home Papers)

MADRID, May 23rd.  
Respecting the details published in the Press of the concentration of Spanish troops in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, a rumor was current to-day that the British Government had addressed a Note to Spain asking for explanations. The British Embassy, however, officially denied this. The *Harold de Madrid* also states that no such Note exists.

NEW YORK, May 23rd.  
The *Evening Journal* publishes a despatch from Porto-Rico, which states that intelligence has been received there from Porto de Pinar that heavy firing was heard to the Northward in the direction of Cuba. Twenty shots have been counted, and the firing is continuing.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23rd.  
The Government has directed the Colonels Shilinski and Veremoff to proceed to the seat of war in order to observe the operations of the Spanish and American forces. Colonel Shilinski will present himself to the Spanish Government at Madrid in order to go to Cuba immediately, while Colonel Veremoff will follow the movements of the American troops.

NEW YORK, May 23rd.  
The *Journal's* Key West Correspondent telegraphs that the town is excited by a report that the lightship *Terre Mare* had been captured by a Spanish cruiser off the Southern coast of Cuba. It is supposed that the *Mare* was carrying a cargo of arms and cartridges.

NEW YORK, May 23rd.  
The present demand for warships and the difficulty of meeting it by any single firm have led to an alliance between the well-known establishments of Cramp and Sons, Vickers and Sons, and the Mexican Company.

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## NEWS FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA PLAQUE DECREASING.

CALCUTTA, June 7th.  
One fresh case of plague occurred on Sunday, and two deaths. The totals to date are eighty-nine cases and seventy deaths. It is believed that several isolated cases have been concealed, and that incompetent, or distrustful medical men have been certifying that death has been due to other causes. In the Champaulla ambulance burning case, of the seven accused, six have been convicted, four being sentenced to two years imprisonment each, and two to one year. The remaining accused was discharged. Similarly in the Bhowanipore riot, the Magistrate has convicted seven of the accused, five being sentenced to two years, one to eighteen months, and the other to two months imprisonment. The proceedings against the accused in the Bhowanipore riot are progressing. The exodus from the city has not yet ceased. The natives are constantly seized with various panics. The latest is that the Government are about to destroy all business converting them into pagoda houses and turning the former occupants into the street. Domestic servants, coolies, and labourers are at a premium.

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## GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING CO. LIMITED

Messrs. Luigini, Eldonson & Co., general agents of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Limited, advise us that they have received the following report from the manager at the mines, dated 30th May:—

My last report was dated the 7th inst., since then matters have gone on well, and I am pleased to have nothing but good news to tell you.

Great Eastern Drive is now 22 feet East and 15 feet West. The drive ends towards the main reef shows strings of quartz in the face, and we expect that a few more feet will cut it.

Zulu Main Shaft.—This is now down to 128 feet, since then matters have gone on well, and I am pleased to have nothing but good news to tell you.

The stone we are getting out is very rich, nearly every piece showing gold to the naked eye, with heavy mineral, and as it seems to improve the more we are raising, it is difficult to say how rich it will be. It is without any doubt the northern chert, which we expect to cut some time since, and the fact of coming across it, is another proof of the value of this acquisition.

We have already a few tons of ore in the padlock. The water is also less troublesome.

There is still a further piece of good news to tell from this claim. In lengthening the whelpore a few feet, the side of the hill near the boundary of Mining Tenement 32, had to be taken down a few feet, called the Zulu Point, where the plan shows old workings and after coming upon a few small floaters, we discovered below them a very promising reef with coarse gold showing in the stone, the quartz being of the same size as the other chert. It is still too early to say much about it, but the find is already over 6 inches wide and is getting larger, with the stone showing gold freely, and as the course of this reef is parallel with the main reef, we have probably made a rich discovery. We are even saving the loose stuff around the reef, as it is intersected with little pieces of quartz, showing gold when washed in the dish. Old hands have always said that the Zulu Point would prove very rich, when properly opened up, and we are proving the truth of this now.

Rising Shine. We have struck the reef here also. The tumbled up ground and the uncertainty of information about the exact location of the old workings underground, caused our long delay, but we have been rewarded for our long delay by the finding of a very large body of ore, many feet wide. It must be the same reef as the Bank of England, for the quartz is exactly the same kind, as a large reef as in the latter shaft, and of the same richness. We are losing no more time in proving it, but continue the old shaft another 50 feet a matter of only £150, as the shaft is only 3 or 4 feet wide, and then opens out upon it, having fully located it now.

Bank of England is now 48 feet deep, and seems to improve as we are going down. The reef in this shaft is 15 feet wide, and we are raising splendid stone. The estimated quantity on ground is about 8 to 10 tons.

In the Caledonian Shaft we are busy cutting out chambers prior to driving for the reef. The depth of this shaft is 155 feet, which will be increased to 160 in order to have a well for water, which is still very strong, but whilst this was a source of trouble formerly, it is a very welcome addition now, as we are able to turn it into our Dam, the excavation of which has been finished, leaving only the squaring of the embankment and the byways to be done. The length of this large dam is over 300 feet, with a width of 120 feet at the upper half and about 100 at the lower one. The depth at the lower end from level of bywash to bottom of dam is about 25 feet, whilst the upper embankment enables us to back the water up to an average depth of 10 feet. The lower chamber, which will be used as a race to cart the Zulu, Rising Shine and Bank of England stone over to the battery, is 30 feet wide and very strong, and a bridge of logs will be put over the bywash. No drought will empty this dam, when once full, and it will be sufficient for any increase in milling plant. The water from our Caledonian Shaft makes us independent of all dry weather, which is very much in evidence again.

A MIRACULOUS PALM TREE.

In the *Forum* for March the Hon. T. L. Thompson, late United States Minister to Brazil, writes on "Brazil: Its Commerce and Resources." The most interesting passage in his article is that in which he describes the marvelous tree, which grows like a weed in Brazil, but the like of which is unknown in any other part of the world. It is the caranuba palm (*Copernicia carthagenensis*), which grows uncultivated in the States of Parahiba, Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Piaui and some of the neighboring States. The descriptions given of it to me seem incredible. Perhaps in no other region is a tree to be found that can be employed for such varied and useful purposes. It yields intense and pungent droppings, and is always green and vigorous. Its roots produce the same medicinal effects as asparagus. Its stem affords strong, light fibres, which require no further treatment, and serves also for poles, rafters, and other building materials, as well as for stakes for fences. From parts of the tree wine and vinegar are made. It yields also a saccharine substance, as well as a starch resembling sago. In periods of famine, caused by protracted droughts, the nutritious substances obtained from it are of immense benefit to the poorer classes. Its fruit is used for feeding cattle. The pulp has an agreeable taste and the nut, which is oleaginous and emulsive, is sometimes used as a substitute for coffee. Of the wood of the stem musical instruments, water-bells and pumps are made. The pith is an excellent substitute for cork. From the stem a white fluid, similar to the milk of the coconut, and a floor resembling marmosa may be extracted. Of the straw, hats, baskets, brooms, and mats are made. A considerable quantity of this straw is shipped to Europe, and a part of it returns to Brazil manufactured into hats. The straw is also used for thatching houses. Moreover, salt is extracted from it, and likewise an alkali used in the manufacture of common soap. But from an industrial and commercial point of view, the most valuable product of the caranuba tree is the wax obtained from its leaves.

Was there ever such a tree before? There are many British colonies whose climate is not unlike that of the Brazilian States in which the caranuba palm flourishes. It might be well worth Mr. Thompson's attention to conduct experiments to ascertain whether or not this marvelous tree could not be naturalized in our hotter colonies, which are, at present, in need of some help from without.

## AMERICAN SCIENTISTS IN BORNEO.

Dr. H. H. H. and Mr. Harrison, two American scientists who have been on an expedition up the Kolo river, returned to Singapore by the Dutch s.s. *Van der Lyn*. Their expedition roughly some 300 miles up the Mahakam or Kolo river, their limit being a place known as Ana, and their researches, for the most part, were of an ethnological nature, as they had neither the time nor the inclination for natural history work. They bring back with them several cases of ethnological specimens and Mr. Harrison succeeded in taking a great many good photographs. There is perhaps no more fascinating problem to the scientist than the origin of the different branches of the race or races inhabiting the islands of Oceania, and different opinions are held as to the origin of the Malay race. Dr. H. H. H. and Mr. Harrison went up in one of the Sultan of Kolo's launches to Ana, and from there they visited the tribes living on the river near there, the Bahans and the Turjungs who inhabit the mountains, people who have never been visited before, finding them very friendly. Generally speaking there are two divisions or families of the people in Borneo. Most of the people in the centre of the island, on the eastern side and the northern corner of Sarawak belong to the Kenyah group, the Bahans, the Turjungs, the Madags, the Wahans and the tribes in the Mahakam basin being included in this group. The Turjungs, the Bahans, and the Kenyahs, however, who live in the mountains, are more like tribes which are supposed to have a Malay origin. For various reasons the party was unable to get further than Ana and coming back down the river they stopped at the mouth of the Kadang Kapala and ascended this river for about 100 miles, visiting tribes known as the Mudans at Longnah. All the tribes in this part of the Mahakam basin whom they visited have long been subject to and under the influence of the Sultan of Kolo, so that they were not nearly so interesting as the tribes living in the central mountains. A visit was also paid to the lake region about half way up to Ana, where they came across one stretch of water the further end of which could not be seen. Around Samarinda there are low hills, and beyond this begins a region of low flat country extending for 100 miles before coming to the second hills, which gradually increase in height towards the central mountain range. In visiting the Turjungs Dr. H. H. H. and Mr. Harrison followed one track back from the river about fifteen miles, obtaining at the summit of one of the hills a magnificent view of the country over an arc of a circle of about 55 deg. The horizon was bounded in every direction by hills and mountain peaks, many of which the natives pointed out as the source of the different tributaries of the Mahakam river. But in the foreground looking northward there was a wide valley from the bank of the river gradually rising in the distance with an unobstructed view of perhaps 40 or 50 miles. There were no native huts or clearings visible, and not a stream except in one place where the Mahakam showed as a little silvery streak.

Dr. H. H. H. and Mr. Harrison leave again by the *Yorvick* for Sarawak on an expedition up the Sadong river. — S. P. Press.

PEARL OYSTERS.

The *Courrier de Saigon* describes how a prospector named Laurent has just returned thither from a search for pearls in the Gulf of Siam. He has found out that pearl oysters abound on the coast of Cochinchina. M. Laurent has collected and exhibited at Saigon splendid specimens of local pearls. He finds that the local pearls are very prolific. M. Laurent has also gathered materials for researches into the natural history of the oyster that yields black pearls. He has further gone deeply into the processes connected with the formation of pearls, and his explanations show that he has almost fathomed out the way of producing pearls at will. M. Laurent complains that he has been balked in his investigations. Large as is the number of pearls he has collected, the quantity would have been greater still had it not been for the malicious character of the crew he had.

NOT A D A.

CALENDAR.

Metorological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.

Barometer ..... 29.87  
Thermometer ..... 76.3  
Humidity ..... 84.0  
Rainfall ..... 15.0

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

Barometer ..... 29.75  
Thermometer ..... 82  
Humidity ..... 85  
Rainfall ..... 1.62

TO-DAY.

Saturday, 25th June, 1898.

Chinese—7th of 6th moon of 24th year of Kwong-tai.

Sun—Rise ..... 5hr. 20min.  
Sets ..... 6hr. 18min.  
High water—Morning ..... 1hr. 35min.  
Low water—Morning ..... 4hr. 40min.  
Afternoon ..... 7hr. 45min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1843—Treaty of Nanking exchanged.  
1846—Corn Laws repealed.  
1849—The British fleet defeated by the Chinese at the Peiho River.

1861—Order of the Star of India founded.  
1867—Attack on the British Legation at Tokio.  
1874—Treaty between China and Peru.  
1896—Li Hung-chang visited Prince Blomberg.

TO-MORROW.

Sunday, 26th June, 1898.

High water—Morning ..... 5hr. 50min.  
Low water—Morning ..... 4hr. 55min.  
Afternoon ..... 8hr. 50min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1843—Charter of Hongkong read at Government House.  
1868—Treaty between England and China signed at Tientsin.  
1863—Subsidary coins obtained from England.  
1875—Li Hung-chang appointed to inquire into the murder of Margary.  
1886—The s.s. *Compton* lost on a voyage to Manila.  
1897—Eruption of Mayon Volcano, Luzon, 300 lives lost.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral—Commonion, 7 a.m., Matins, 11 a.m., Evensong, 5.45 p.m.  
Roman Catholic Cathedral—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.  
Union Church—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.  
German Bethel's Chapel, West Point—Morning Service, 11 a.m.  
St. Francis' Church, Wanchai—Mass (Chin.), 6 a.m., (Port.) 7.30 a.m., Benediction, 5 p.m.  
St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.  
St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point—Mass, 8 a.m.  
Wesleyan Methodist Church—Services, 10.30 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.  
St. Peter's Church—11 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.

## SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:  
American (Doric) 26th inst.  
Indian (Catherine Apsar) 27th inst.  
German (Bayern) 29th inst.  
Australian (Gulfair) 2nd prox.  
Canadian (Empress of Japan) 12th prox.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Skewen, Tomes & Co.) that the steamer *Liu* from New York left Singapore on the 23rd inst., and is due here on or about the 30th inst.

THE China Mutual Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Chingwo* from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.

## SWATOW.

Arrivals: from Agents.  
June 23 *Hailong* ..... Hongkong, M. & Co.  
24 *Thal* ..... Hongkong, M. & Co.  
25 *Formosa* ..... Hongkong, M. & Co.  
26 *Wingang* ..... Hongkong, M. & Co.  
27 *Chihai* ..... Hongkong, M. & Co.  
Departures: for Agents.  
June 23 *Hailong* ..... Hongkong, M. & Co.  
24 *Thal* ..... Hongkong, M. & Co.  
25 *Formosa* ..... Hongkong, M. & Co.  
26 *Wingang* ..... Hongkong, M. & Co.  
27 *Chihai* ..... Hongkong, M. & Co.

IN PORT—*Meifoo, Chihai.*

## PASSED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—*Kwang Ping*, May 20; *Brisconshire*, *Edith*, *Lt. Mount Stiles*, *Samoa*, *Yarwoodale*, 27; *Maria Valeria*, *Chaklang*, 31; *Nisior*, *Houdek Hall*, June 3; *Nisior*, *Queen Mary*, *Rotho*, 7; *Japan*, *Arara*, 10; *Midbourne*, *Ichang*, *Prometheus*, 13; *Erato*, *Ernest Simons*, *Ramus*, 17; *Carmarthen*, *Ashtley*, *Drumgarth*.

## HOMeward—Antenor, June 21st.

CHILDREN starving to death on account of their inability to digest food will find a most marvellous food and remedy, in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Read the following testimonials:—I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion in cases of children suffering from wasting and mal-nutrition and can report most favourably of its good effects; it has been in each case taken most readily. — W. PERKINS, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent, Butelgh Hospital Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—[Adv.]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"BALLAARAT, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS."

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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EXCHANGE LINES, \$80 Per Annum.

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NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

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PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS, Erected and kept in order.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to fit up Installations if required.

NOTE ADDRESS:—13, PRAYA CENTRAL.



## Intimations.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STREAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
YAMASHIRO MARU .....	NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MONDAY, 27th June, at 4 P.M.
TOKIO MARU .....	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, MACKAY, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 1st July, at Daylight.
SANUKI MARU .....	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	TUESDAY, 5th July, at 4 P.M.
MATSUMOTO MARU .....	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 7th July, at 4 P.M.
SAGAMI MARU .....	VLADIVOSTOK, via SHANGHAI, CHIFU, CHEONGPO, NAGASAKI, FUKUOKA and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 8th July, at 4 P.M.
RIOJUN MARU .....	SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A., via KOBE and YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.

\* Through-Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1898

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Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan.

Cotton Cleaning and Wigs, Co., Shanghai.

Onoda Cement Company, Japan.

Kurehara Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.

The Mitsui Cotton Spinning Mill, Limited.

Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.

Hayashi Clock Factory.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1897

14

LEWY HERMANOS.

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AND WATCHMAKERS.

Sole Agents in the East for the amalgamated

CLARKE, HUMBER and GLADIATOR CO., Ltd.

A special reliable Watch made for this Climate.

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Quality B ..... \$12

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TO THE DRAFT

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Artificial Ear Drums sent 2/6 to her Institute

so that that Deaf Person who has not the means

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A FULL, CAREFULLY REVISED and

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With a Critique on the Week's play, the

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The Manager

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Hongkong, 20th November, 1897.

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CONVERTIBLE CASH ROAD, begun most

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THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL

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## STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG,"

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the

above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at

Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1898. [785]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ORESTES,"

Captain Pelford, will be despatched as above

on TUESDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1898. [781]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"BAVERN,"

Captain E. Pich, due here with the outward

German Mail about the 25th instant, will leave

for the above place about 24 hours after arrival.

For further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1898. [783]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND

PORTS, SYDNEY, LAUNCESTON AND

MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TSINAN,"

Captain Ramsay, will be despatched on

THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the

Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.

The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the

Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the

Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire

voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the

Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company

to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return

by the Steamers of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN

S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1898. [778]

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

(EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.)

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND

ANTWERP.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to AMSTERDAM,

ROTTERDAM, LONDON, COVENTRY, LIVERPOOL,

GLASGOW, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN

PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"ARMENIA,"

Captain Magin, will be despatched for the

above Ports, on MONDAY, the 4th July.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1898. [772]

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HAVRE

AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES if sufficient inducement

offers.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP,

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON, COVENTRY,

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN

PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELLA,"

Captain K. Christensen, will be despatched for the

above Ports, on or about the 6th July.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for

First and Second Class Passengers and carries

a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIMPSON &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1898. [788]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA STRAITS.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for LIVERPOOL,

GLASGOW, COVENTRY, PORTS, RIVER

PLATE, &amp;c.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MOYUNE,"

Captain R. Corradi, will be despatched as above

on or about the 13th July.

For Freight, &amp;c., apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1898. [784]

SAILING VESSEL.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A 1 British Ship

"HAWTHORNBANK,"

Capt. Master, will leave here for the above port

on MONDAY, the 11th July.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1898. [789]

## Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE,

AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Tacoma... 2,549 | A. Dixon... July 2.

Victoria... 3,167 | J. Truebridge... July 10.

Olympia... 2,608 | T. H. Dobson... Aug. 6.

Arisawa... 5,395 | J. Pantou, R.N.R. | Aug. 23.

VIA VICTORIA, B.C.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,

IN CONNECTION WITH

OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION

COMPANY.

\*Mogul... 3,654 | C. H. Butler... June 27.

\*Bramar... 3,601 | E. Porter... Aug. 13.

\*Mogul... 3,654 | W. H. Wright... Sept. 10.

\*Columbia... 2,605 | A. Gow... Oct. 1.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the

very cheap rates offered by this Line.

HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on

the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery

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YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. Passengers

to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first

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Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one

copy must be sent forward by the steamer to

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Or. (whichever may be the destination of the

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Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address

marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to

sailing.

For further information apply to

DODWELL CARILL &amp; Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1898. [64]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BREMEN and HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE LEVANT,

BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS.

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